



PERCEPTION TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN THE ASSAM ROYAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY GUWAHATI, ASSAM A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

MANISHA KALITA, TSERING TSOMO²

¹Lecturer, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Royal School of Nursing, Guwahati, Assam, India

²Bsc Nursing, Royal School of Nursing, Guwahati, Assam, India

Corresponding Author: Manisha Kalita

ABSTRACT:

BACKGROUND: Organ and tissue transplantation has become literally a lifesaving hope for many people. The one organ donor can save 8 lives and change the lives more than 50 people. There are many terminal diseases like heart failure, terminal lung illness, kidney failure etc., that can be cured by the transplantation. Organ donation is legal by law because the Government of India has enacted. "The Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994" Act No.42, which has allowed organ donation and legalized brain death. Organ donation has become a typical procedure to save life and improve the lives of the patients that have a chance to survive. Organ donation is a standard method of treatment in various disease, however, the number of patients on the waiting list is more than organs that can be donated. This procedure saves the life of millions of people in the world and is a process in which an organ or part of that grafts to another person.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the perception of nursing students towards organ donation.
- To find out association between the perception towards organ donation with the selected socio - demographic variables.

METHODS AND MATERIALS:

The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative research approach. A descriptive survey design was used in this study to accomplish the objectives. The study was undertaken on 110 nursing students Royal School of Nursing, The Assam Royal Global University Guwahati, Assam, using convenience sampling technique. Perception of the nursing students were assessed using self-structured questionnaire and 3-points Likert scale for perception.

RESULTS:

The study results revealed that majority i.e. 58 (53%) nursing students are fall under the age group of 21 – 23 years, 33(30%) nursing students are fall under age group of 24 – 25 years, 19(17%) nursing students are fall under age group of 18 – 20 and no one in above 25. shows that out of 110 nursing students' majority i.e. 74 (68%) nursing students are female, 36 (32%) nursing students are male and no one in another groups. Shows that out of 110 students' majority 55 (50 %) students are Islam, Hindu 39(35%), Christian 10(9%), Others 6 (6%). shows that out of 110 nursing students majority 70 (64%) students have nuclear family, 40(36%) students have joint family. Shows that out of 110 students 42(38%) students are from 1st year, 26(25%) students are from 2nd year, 23(20%) are from 3rd year (25%),19(17%) are from 4th year. shows that out of 110 nursing students majority 76 (70%) are known from internet, 18(16%) are known from television,9 (8%) are known from newspaper, 7(6%) are known from others. shows that out of 110 nursing students majority 102(92%) students are aware about organ donation, 8(8%) students are not aware about organ donation. shows that out of 110 nursing students majority 105(96%) students are not attended organ donation campaign, 5(4%) students are attended organ donation campaign. Associations were found that there is significant association between the religion and perception of organ donation.

CONCLUSION:

From this study, it was concluded that majority of the respondents had moderate perception regarding organ donation.

After analysing the collected data, this study shows that nursing students overall Perception of nursing students, it has been found that 19% favourable,70% moderately favorable, 11% Unfavourable towards organ donation.

KEY WORDS

Perception, Organ donation.

INTRODUCTION:

“If you save one life, it is as though you save the world.

~The Talmud

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Organ and tissue transplantation has become literally a lifesaving hope for many people. The one organ donor can save 8 lives and change the lives more than 50 people. There are many terminal diseases like heart failure, terminal lung illness, kidney failure etc., that can be cured by the transplantation.¹ Organ donation is legal by law because the Government of India has enacted. “The Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994” Act No.42, which has allowed organ donation and legalized brain death.

Organ donation has become a typical procedure to save life and improve the lives of the patients that have a chance to survive. Organ donation is a standard method of treatment in various disease, however, the number of patients on the waiting list is more than organs that can be donated.² This procedure saves the life of millions of people in the world and is a process in which an organ or part of that grafts to another person. Organ donation has become a typical procedure to save life and improve the lives of the patients that have a chance to survive. Organ donation is a standard method of treatment in various disease, however, the number of patients on the waiting list is more than organs that can be donated. This procedure saves the life of millions of people in the world and is a process in which an organ or part of that grafts to another person. The process of organ donation depends on its presentation and access to families to obtain their consent. Various factors play a role in the family decision about these issues, for example, positive beliefs and attitude about organ donation card and expressed interest in this area.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the perception of nursing students towards organ donation.
2. To find out association between the perception towards organ donation with the selected socio - demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY:

A descriptive research design was used in the study to accomplish the objectives using non- probability convenient sampling technique for obtaining adequate sample for the study. Study was done on 110 undergraduate B.Sc Nursing students in selected schools of Guwahati, Assam. Respondents were selected on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria; as a tool 3-point Likert scale was used to assess the perception level of the students regarding Organ donation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL-

In order to meet the objectives of the study, the following tools were constructed which consist of four sections:

SECTION I- Demographic data

SECTION II- 3-point Likert scale

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

The data was collected in the month of August 2023.

The investigator visited the schools on the given respective dates and was introduced to the students who fulfilled the pre-determined selection criteria. The investigator explained the purpose of her study and assured them of the confidentiality and anonymity to get their cooperation and prompt responses during data collection. The list of students of each school were taken from the concern authorities. In the first setting the investigator identified the number of students to be taken from each class. Convenient sampling technique was used to gather the required samples then the mothers were gathered in one classroom

A written informed consent was taken from the students who were willing to participate in the study. The sample was selected using convenient sampling technique. The demographic and perception were administered, the average time taken to fulfil it by each student were 30 minutes. All the students cooperate during the data collection process, which was terminated after thanking the students for their cooperation and patience.

RESULTS:**SECTION -A****SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NURSING STUDENTS**

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to the age group.

n=110

S.NO	AGE (IN YEARS)	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	18 – 20 years	19	17%
2	21 – 23 years	58	53%
3	24-25 years	33	30%

Table 1; shows that out of 110 nursing students majority i.e. 58 (53%) nursing students are fall under the age group of 21 – 23 years, 33(30%) nursing students are fall under age group of 23 – 25 years, 19(17%) nursing students are fall under age group of 18 – 20 and no one in above 25.

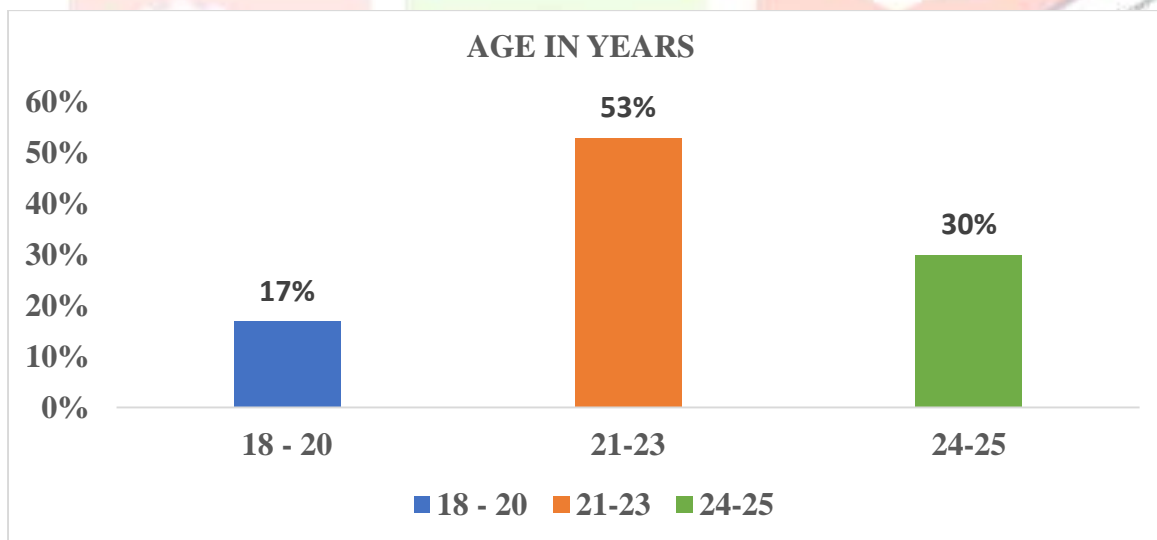


FIG 2: BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE IN YEARS

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to the gender

n=110

S.NO	GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Male	36	32%
2	Female	74	68%

Table 2; shows that out of 110 nursing students majority i.e. 74 (68%) nursing students are female, 36 (32%) nursing students are male.

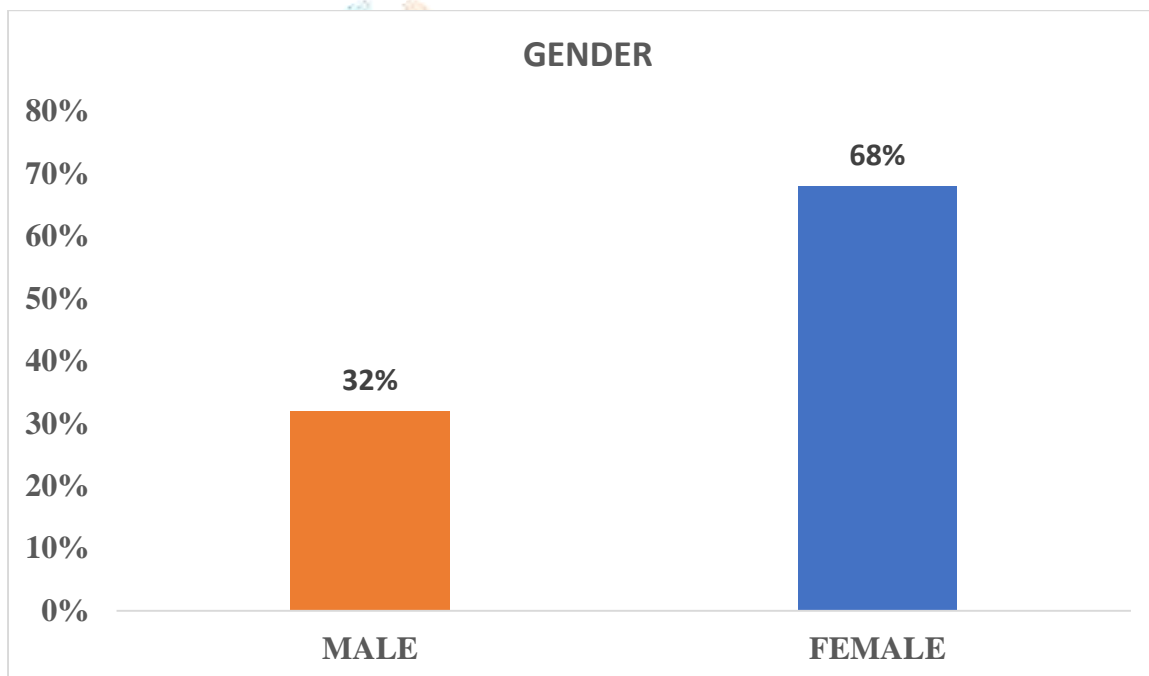


FIG 3: BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR GENDER

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to the religion.

n=110

S.NO	RELIGION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	HINDU	39	35%
2	ISLAM	55	50%
3	CHRISTIAN	10	9%
4	OTHERS	6	6%

Table 3: Shows that out of 110 students majority 55 (50 %) students are Islam, Hindu 39(35%), Christian 10(9%), Others 6 (6%).

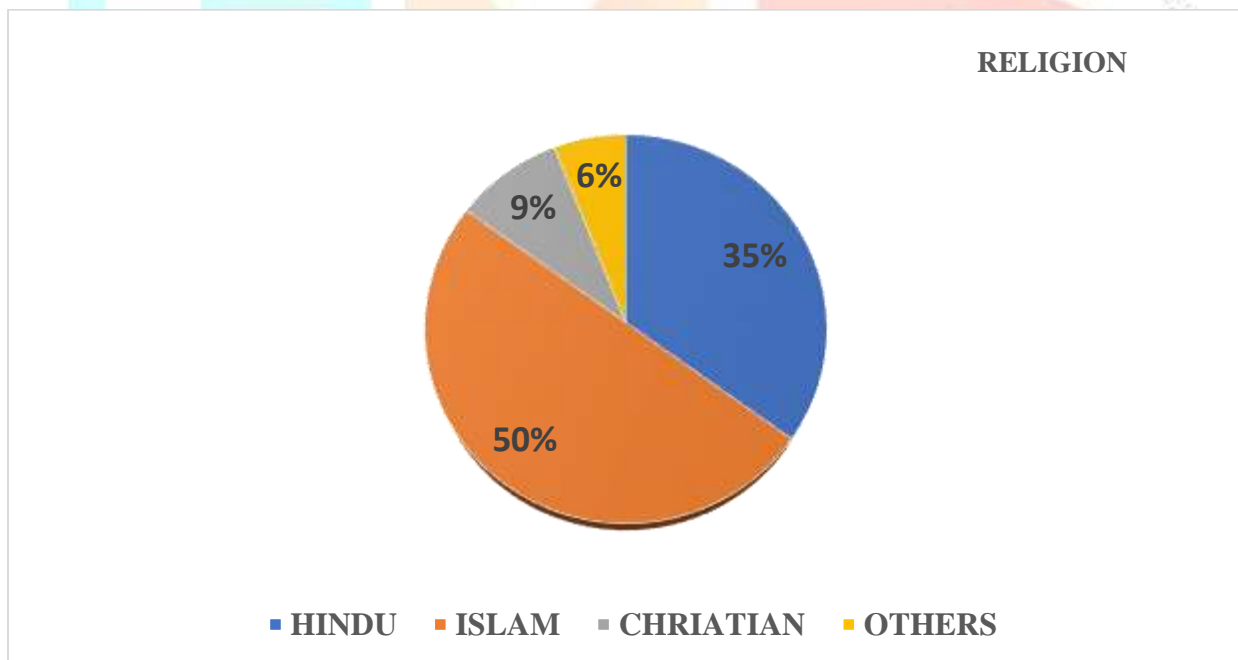


FIG 4: PIE DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR RELIGION

Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to the type of family.

n=110

S.NO	TYPES OF FAMILY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	NUCLEAR	70	64%
2	JOINT	40	36%

Table 4: shows that out of 110 nursing students majority 70 (64%) students have nuclear family, 40(36%) students have joint family.

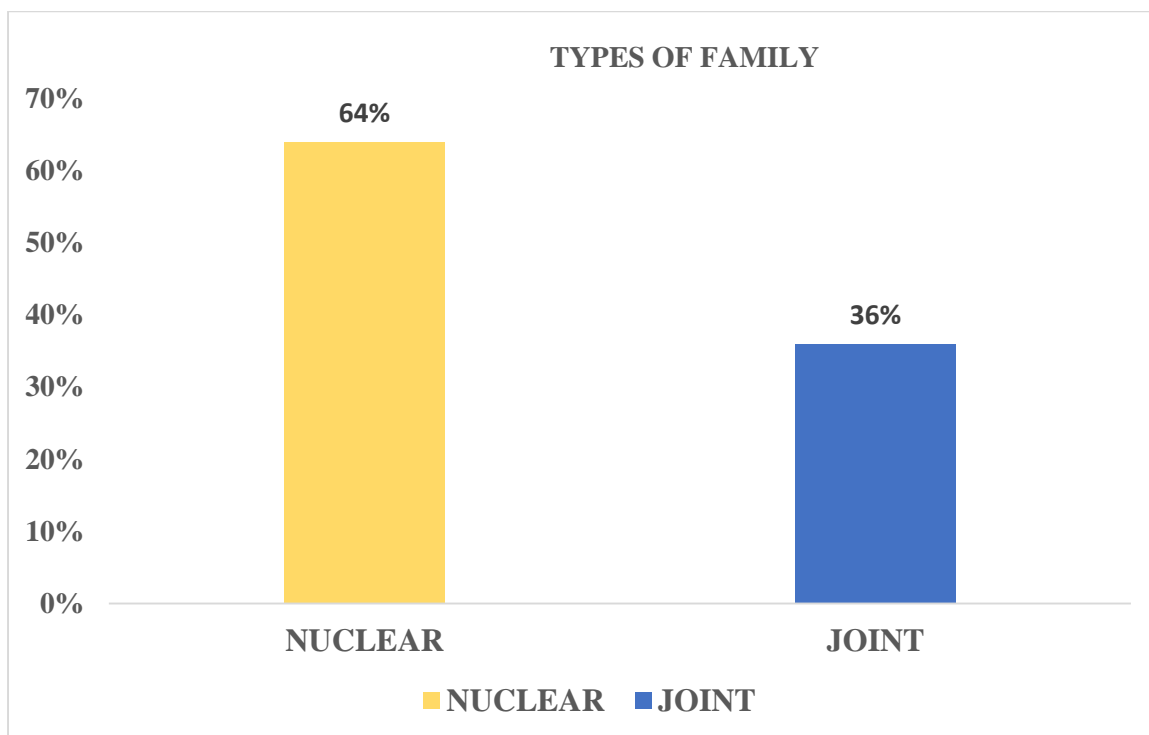


FIG 5: BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE TYPES OF FAMILY

Table 5: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to the year of study

n=110

S.NO	YEAR OF STUDY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	1 ST SEM - 2 ND SEM	42	38%
2	3 RD SEM - 4 TH SEM	26	25%
3	5 TH SEM - 6 TH SEM	23	20%
4	7 TH SEM - 8 TH SEM	19	17%

Table 5: Shows that out of 110 students 42(38%) students are from 1st year, 26(25%) students are from 2nd year, 23(20%) are from 3rd year, (25%), 19(17%) are from 4th year.

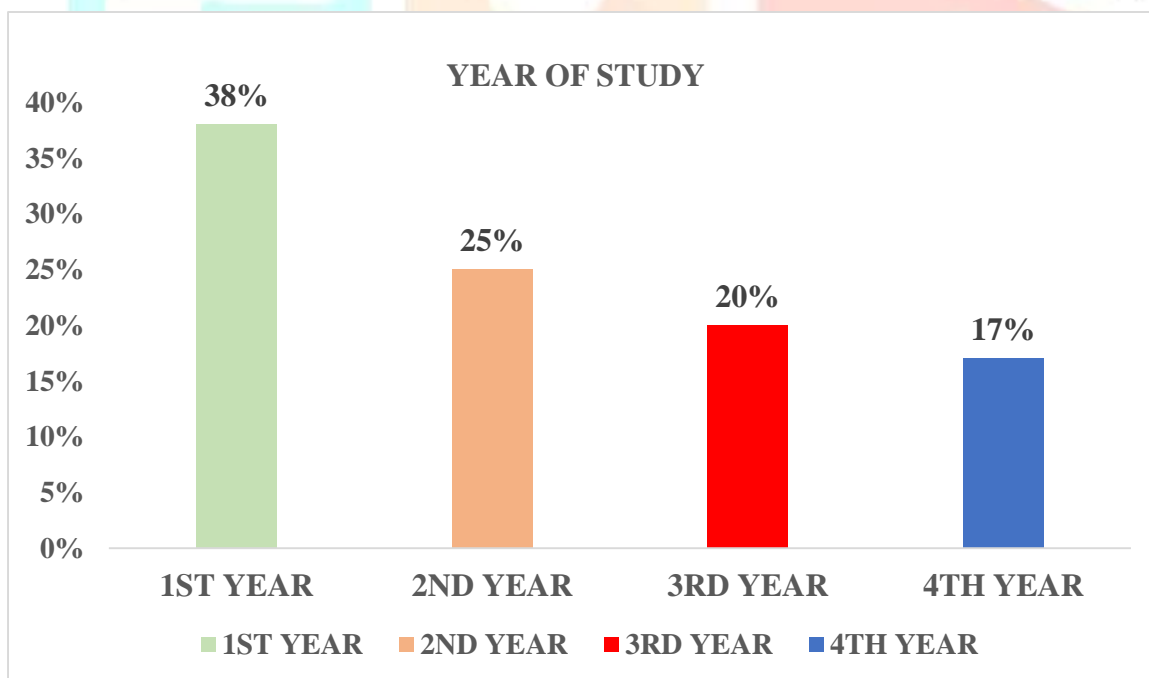


FIG 6: BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE YEAR OF STUDY

Table 6: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to the source of information.

n=110

S.NO	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	TELEVISION	18	16%
2	INTERNET	76	70%
3	NEWSPAPER	9	8%
4	OTHERS	7	6%

Table 6: shows that out of 110 nursing students majority 76 (70%) are known from internet, 18(16%) are known from television,9 (8%) are known from newspaper, 7(6%) are known from others.

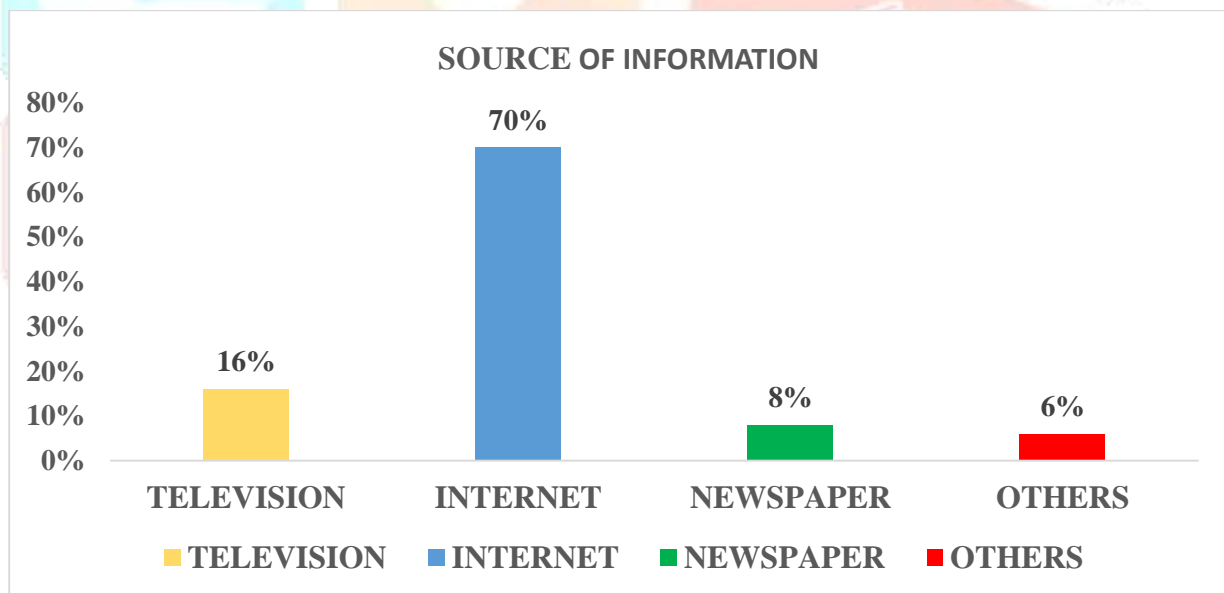


FIG 7: BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Table 7: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to the aware about organ donation.

n=110

S.NO	AWARE ABOUT ORGAN DONATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	YES	102	92%
2	NO	8	8%

Table 7: shows that out of 110 nursing students majority 102(92%) students are aware about organ donation, 8(8%) students are not aware about organ donation.

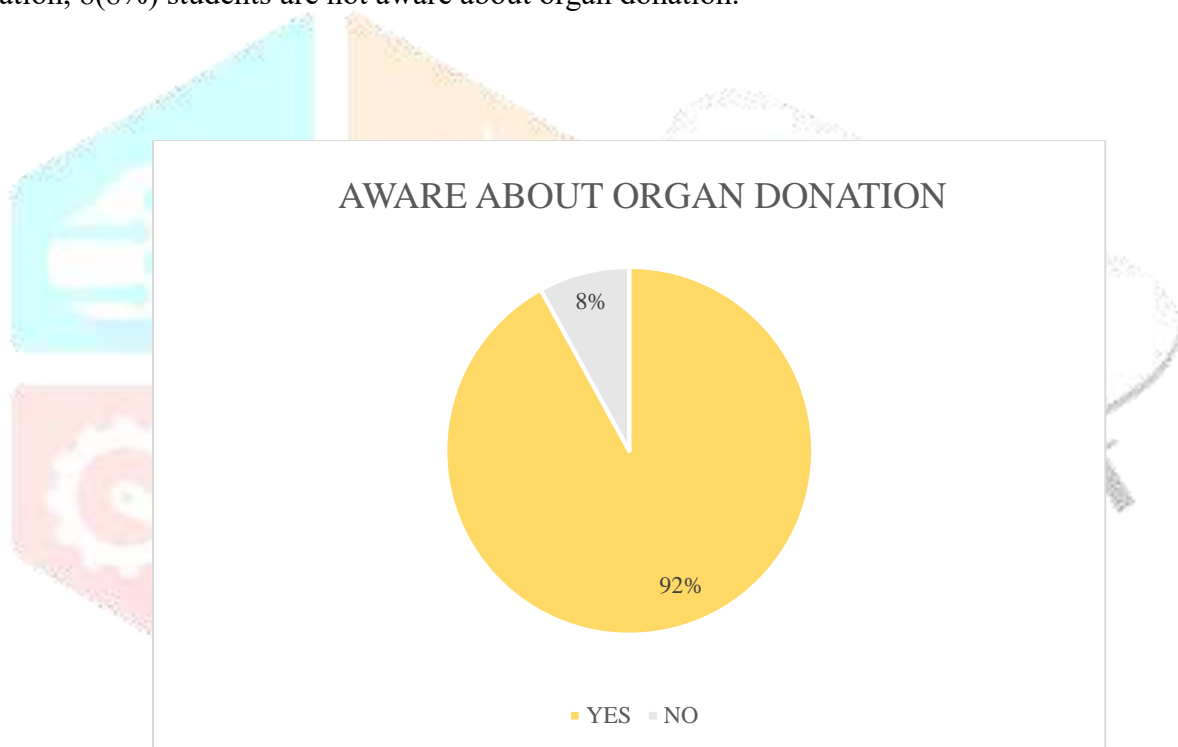


FIG 8: PIE DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE AWARE ABOUT ORGAN DONATION

Table 8: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to the attended organ donation campaign.

n=110

S.NO	ATTENDED ORGAN DONATION CAMPAIGN	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Yes	5	4%
2	No	105	96%

Table 8: shows that out of 110 nursing students majority 105(96%) students are not attended organ donation campaign, 5(4%) students are attended organ donation campaign.

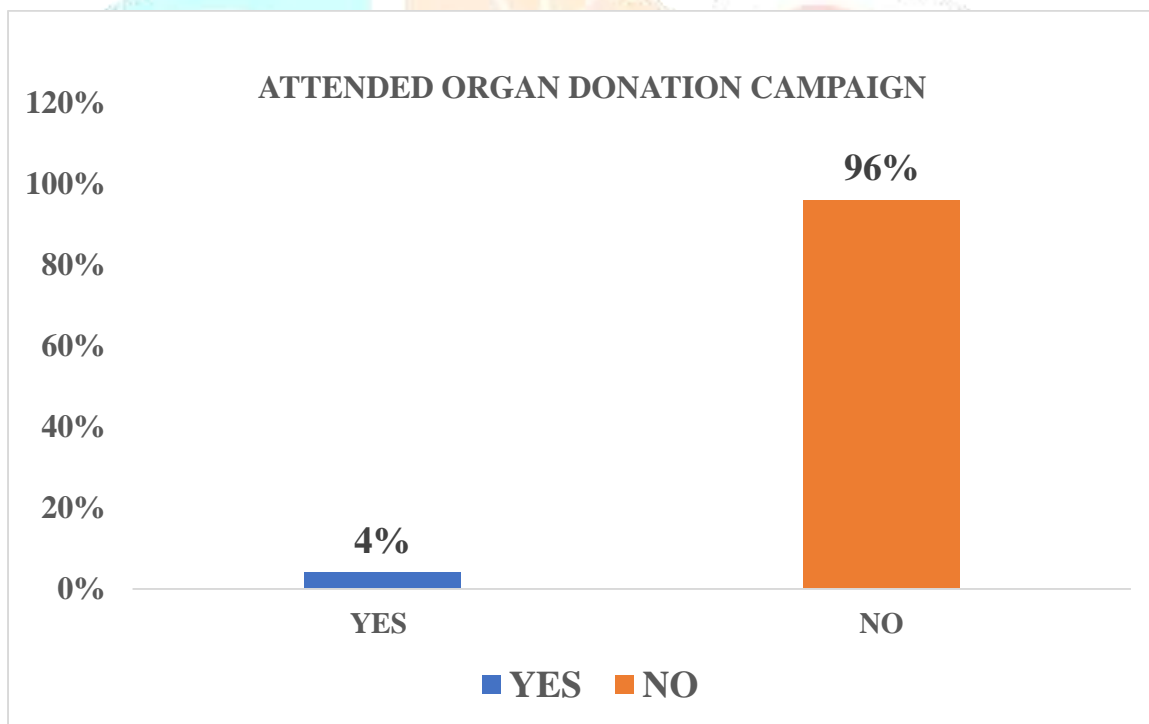


FIG 9: BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE ATTENDED ORGAN DONATION

SECTION -B

LEVEL OF PERCEPTION OF THE STUDENTS

Table 9: Frequency and percentage distribution of perception regarding organ donation among nursing students.

PERCEPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
Favourable >48	21	19%	44.23	3.57
Moderately favourable (41-47)	76	70%		
Unfavourable <41	13	11%		

Table 9 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of level of perception regarding organ donations among nursing students. Result revealed that majority i.e., 76 (70%) of students had moderately favourable, followed by 21 (19%) had favourable and 13(11%) had Unfavourable.

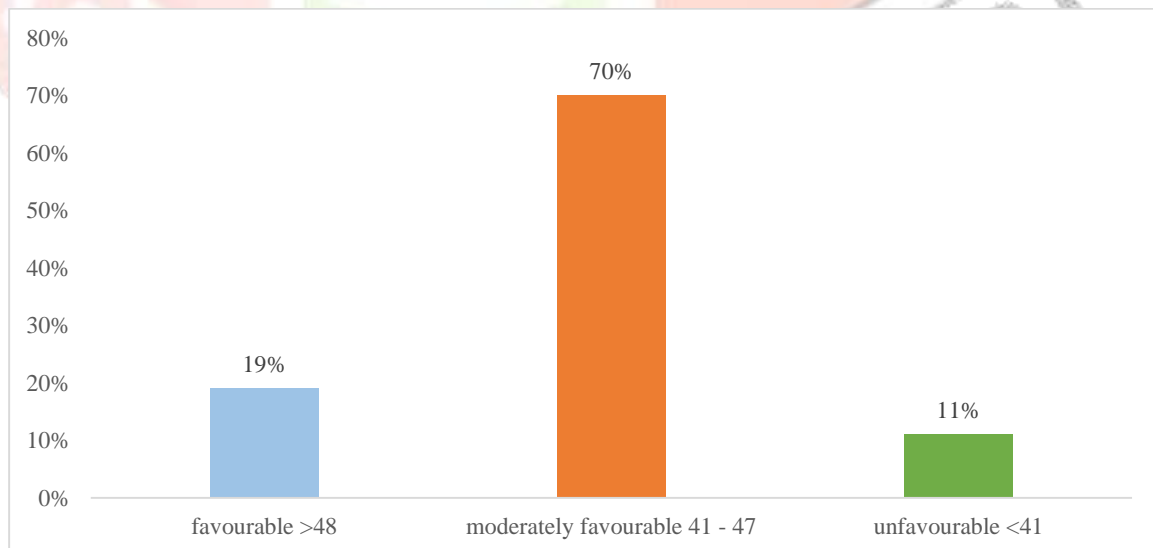


FIG 10: BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERCEPTION TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION

SECTION C

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE PERCEPTION TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION WITH
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES**

Table 10: Association between level of perception and age.

VARIABLES	PERCEPTION			TOTAL	CHI SQUARE	TABULATED VALUE	D F	REMARK
	FAVOURABLE (>48)	MODERATELY FAVOURABLE (41-47)	UNFAVOURABLE (<41)					
<u>AGE</u>								
18 -19	4	12	3	19	3.078	9.488	4	NS
21-23	11	43	4	58				
24-25	6	21	6	33				
<u>GENDER</u>								
MALE	5	26	5	36	1.028	5.991	2	NS
FEMALE	16	50	8	74				
<u>RELIGION</u>								
HINDU	7	28	5	39	13.29	12.592	6	S
MUSLIM	9	40	6	55				
CHRISTIAN	3	5	2	10				
OTHER	2	1	1	6				
<u>TYPES OF FAMILY</u>								
NUCLEAR	12	48	10	70	1.381	5.991	2	NS
JOINT								

	9	28	3	40				
<u>YEAR OF STUDY</u>								
1 ST YEAR	6	16	1	25				
2 ND YEAR	5	29	3	25	7.198	12.592	6	NS
3 RD YEAR	6	13	4	35				
4 TH YEAR	4	18	5	23				
<u>SOURCE OF INFORMATION</u>								
TELEVISION	1	16	1	18	6.974	12.592	6	NS
INTERNET	17	49	10	76				
NEWSPAPER	3	5	1	9				
OTHERS	0	6	1	7				
<u>AWARE</u>								
YES	18	72	12	102	0.711	5.991	2	NS
NO	3	4	1	8				
<u>ATTENDED</u>								
YES	1	4	0	5	0.711	5.991	2	NS
NO	20	72	13	10				

(s = significant, NS = Not significant)

Result: The data presented in the table 10 showed chi square computed find out the association between the perception regarding organ donation with sociodemographic variables of nursing students. The finding present study revealed that there was no significant association between perception with selected

sociodemographic variables age, gender, type of family, year of study, source of information, aware about organ donation, attended organ donation. Hence the research hypothesis cannot be accepted on these socio – demographic variables.

The data depicted in the table show that there is association between religion and level of perception, ($X^2 = 13.29$, Table value = 12.59) at 0.05 level of significance.

Hence, the research hypothesis (H1) was accepted and null hypothesis (H01) was rejected inferring that there is significant association between the level of perception regarding organ donation among the nursing students of The Assam Royal Global University with their stream of study.

CONCLUSION

The perception towards organ donation among nursing student in The Assam Royal Global University, Guwahati, Assam were assessed by using 3-points Likert scale. The study reveals that the majority i.e., 76(86%) moderately favourable, 21(12%) are favourable and 13(2%) are Unfavourable. Thus, it clearly infers that there is a moderately favourable perception about Organ donation among the nursing students in the The Assam Royal Global University, Guwahati, Assam.

REFERENCES:

1. Organ transplantation. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/organ_transplantation.
2. Saikia Biswajeet, Sarmah Smriti Mala et al. Awareness and perception regarding organ donation in an Educational institute at Guwahati. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/jfmpc.jfmpc_206_18.
3. Sanavi S conducted a study to assess the perception and willingness towards organ donation at Mumbai. Available from <http://www.censusindia.net> .
4. Anita Gupta et al. Awareness and perception regarding eye donation in students of a Nursing College in Bangalore. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.4103/0970-0218.51235>
5. UNOS. Waiting list data: United Network for Organ Sharing. 2010. [Last accessed on 2011 Sep 9]. Available from: www.unos.org .
6. 3. Reddy AV, Galéria S, Khazan chi RK, Bhardwaj M, Aggarwal S, Mandal S. Attitude of patients, the public, doctors, and nurses toward organ donation. *Transplant Proc.* 2003;35:18. [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
7. 4. Shroff S, Navin S, Abraham G, Rajan PS, Suresh S, Rao S, et al. Cadaver organ donation and transplantation-an Indian perspective. *Transplant Proc.* 2003; 35:15–7. [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
8. 5. Spencer M. The barriers to organ and tissue donation in palliative care. *End Life J.* 2012; 2:1–11. [[Google Scholar](#)]
9. 6. The demographic details of Mangalore city from Government of India Census 2001 data. [Last accessed on 2012 June 1]. Available from: <http://www.censusindia.net> .
10. 7. Kumar N, Shekhar C, Kumar P, Kundu AS. Kuppaswamy's socioeconomic status scale-updating for 2007. *Indian J Pediatr.* 2007; 74:1131–2. [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]

11. 8. Bapat U, Kedlaya PG, Gokul Nath Organ donation, awareness, attitudes and beliefs among post graduate medical students. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transplant. 2010; 21:174–80. [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
12. 9. Mishra PH, Aarti V, Sarma RK. A Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Study of Organ Donation and its Problems in the Metropolitan City of Delhi. [Last cited on 2012 Dec]; J Accad Hosp Dam [serial online] 2004 16 11 screens. Available from: <http://www.indmedica.com/journals.php?journalid=6 and issued=25 and articleid=237 and action=article> . [[Google Scholar](#)]
13. 10. Shroff S. Legal and ethical aspects of organ donation and transplantation. Indian J Urol. 2009; 25:348–55. [[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
14. 11. Saleem T, Ishaque S, Habib N, Hussain SS, Areeba, Khan AA. Knowledge, attitudes and practices survey on organ donation among a selected adult population of Pakistan. BMC Med Ethics. 2009;10:5. [[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
15. 12. Alghanim SA. Knowledge and attitudes toward organ donation: A community-based study comparing rural and urban populations. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl. 2010;21:23–30. [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
16. 13. Tokamak I, Kut A, Moray G, Emiroglu R, Erdal R, Karakayali H, et al. Knowledge and attitudes of high school students related to organ donation and transplantation: A cross sectional survey in turkey. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transplant. 2006; 17:491–6. [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
17. 14. Zonal Coordination Committee of Karnataka for transplantation, the donor's forms and registration forms. [Last accessed on 2012 June 1]. Available from: www.zcck.in .
18. National Organ Transplant Program. Director General of Health Services India. [about 7 screens]. Available from: http://www.dghs.gov.in/content/1353_3_NationalOrganTransplantProgramme.aspx. [Last accessed on 2018 Jun 04].

